



Country: Republic of Serbia
Country Plan

Project Title: Support to collectively respond to the climate emergency and establish resilient development pathways for sustaining human security and green transformation

Sub-title (national) if any: Innovative and Just Green Transition as Tool for Securing Systemic Energy Security and Reducing Energy Poverty

Expected UNDAF/CP Outcome(s): Serbia adopts and implements climate change and environmentally friendly strategies that increase community resilience, decrease carbon footprint and boost the benefits of national investments

Expected CPD Output(s): Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures designed and implemented, and climate ambition raised

Initiation Plan Start/End Dates: March 2023 – March 2024

Implementing Partner: UNDP, Ministry of Mining and Energy and Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Brief Description

The project aims to ensure energy security and support Government’s efforts against the energy poverty from the current energy crisis which is threatening the human security of the most vulnerable. In parallel, the project will support Serbia to achieve Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets by identification and supporting implementation of technologies and innovative business models that reduce import dependency, diversify electricity generation mix and reduce energy intensity of the economy. Such approach will also contribute to just green transformation and decarbonization of the economy, showcase its impact, support the Government in enabling affordable and clean energy for vulnerable population as well as to monitor and reduce energy poverty (including reduced risks of energy poverty). The project will impact at least **250 direct beneficiaries**, while the number of **indirect beneficiaries will be 95,000 citizens** (including 70,000 citizens which belong to energy poverty categories). In order to identify and apply decarbonization technology investments and business models in support of green transition, the project will activate UNDP’s Innovation Challenge as a tool to trigger, select and accelerate innovative initiatives, especially, among Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Through these activities, the project will also support the Government of Serbia to address key energy-related decisions on COVID-19 recovery and to align NDC targets with adaptation and recovery plans.

Programme Period:	1 year
Atlas Project Number:	_____
Atlas Output ID:	_____
Gender Marker:	GEN 2

Total resources required	1,000,000 \$
Total allocated resources:	1,000,000 \$
• Regular	
• Other:	
○ Donor	1,000,000 \$
○ Donor	_____
○ Government	
Unfunded budget:	0
In-kind Contributions	0

I. PURPOSE AND EXPECTED OUTPUT

1.1 Situation Analysis

Serbia is located in the region which is highly vulnerable to climate change, according to the IPCC reports. This brings increasing risks from extreme weather events causing billions of dollars' worth damage and losses to the population, in particular vulnerable groups and to the Country's economy.

Serbia increased its climate ambition in 2022 revised NDC, committing to reduce its GHG emissions by 33.3% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. Positive notion is created by adoption of the 1st Climate Change Law, 1st Law on the Use of Renewable Energy Sources and a set of other new and green energy legislation enabling further enhancement of energy efficiency and use of renewables. This further unlocks the investments in and access to, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for all and support national climate targets. These commitments, along with Sofia Declaration on Green Agenda for the Western Balkans will also put even greater **challenges for Serbia's economy**. Only with **urgent transformative measures** Serbia's economy may remain competitive at regional and EU markets.

For now, the Republic of Serbia has limited funds to support **necessary energy diversification and efficiency**, which mostly consists of national budget funds. While most of the donor funds are focused on larger scale investments in energy sector (e.g., reconstruction of large combustion plants etc.), there is a **lack of funding available for small-scale investments** and SMEs willing to invest into renewables and energy efficiency. On the other hand, such **green transformative solutions** can have **significant added value** for Country's energy diversification and security, green economy transformation and contribute to prevention of energy poverty.

1.2. Development Challenge

Significant **challenges in Serbia's energy sector** are: **1)** increasing level of prices of all fuels causing the rise of electricity prices to new historical records; **2)** Russia-Ukraine conflict has **unpredictable** consequences for the Serbia's economy causing the need to reduce the energy dependency of the country on imported gas; **3)** internal energy/electricity crises since December 2021, where lignite and hydro reserves scarcities have occurred. All these facts led to the fact that it is needed to provide an alternative approach to further reduce the import dependency and to allow for the diversification of the electricity generation mix in Serbia, as well as to reduce energy intensity. This will require fast switch to RES and EE measures on one side, but also it will have to take into account **human security** aspects by **prioritizing vulnerable consumers** and **energy poverty** categories (e.g., socially vulnerable consumer categories, the household that belongs to the category lowest income earners on a per household member basis, women-led households, unemployed, elderly people, single parents, people with disabilities etc.).

Serbia is facing following **additional challenges**: **1.** how to accelerate decarbonization of the economy to maintain its competitiveness at European and global markets, **2.** achieve increased climate commitments while maintaining energy and human security.

1.3 Partnerships

To successfully manage the above challenges, it is **necessary to build partnerships** and **accelerate investment** in and access to, **clean, reliable, and affordable energy** for both businesses and citizens. Through the 2021 JSB Climate Promise project "Just Green Transition and Decarbonization in Serbia", UNDP Serbia has already started **cooperation between Serbian public and private companies and Japanese companies** concerning joint implementation of innovative solutions for decarbonisation that contribute to a just green transition. Building on this trend, this **project will unlock new opportunities for investments** into clean, affordable renewable energy and into affordable solutions for energy efficiency. This includes investments into wind parks and PV installations, higher share of RES in district heating systems and in transport, increase of energy efficiency in all end-use sectors, by implementing a mix of regulatory along with market driven mechanisms, blending public and private financing and by applying "prosumers" approach, etc. In return, these investments will reduce import energy dependency, diversify supply chains. Serbia already started this transformative process through JSB 2021 project **by partnering with the Japanese Embassy and Japanese Business Alliance (JBAS)** who helped to reach out Japanese companies, knowledge and technologies that can accelerate green investments.

In its endeavour to **decarbonize its economy**, Serbia got **support from the Japanese donors** through 3 following projects: **1.** "Increased Resilience to Respond to Emergency Situations" (2015-2016; \$3.64M) **2.** "Strengthening local resilience in Serbia: Mitigating the impact of the migration crisis" (2016-2017; \$1.095M), **3.** "Capacity Development Project on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for Serbia" (2010-2013). UNDP supports the Government in implementation of "Green Agenda for the Western Balkans" project

funded by the EU and other donors (Sweden and Switzerland). This project also supports innovative solutions for economy decarbonisation. Thus, UNDP will promote partnerships and seek synergies, especially concerning the solutions that deal with improvement of energy efficiency and greater use of renewable energy.

1.4 Strategy

UNDP will use **JSB budget as a seed financing** to attract other **donors, private sector and commercial banks** to invest **into innovative, small to mid-scale solutions for renewable energy and energy efficiency** that otherwise would remain unfunded. The activities foreseen by the project are fully aligned with the Climate Promise framework and its Pillar 1 *Clean energy and just transition towards net-zero pathways* and its global outputs: *1.1 Driving investment in clean energy; 1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions towards just transition; and 1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways.*

By energy diversification and improved energy efficiency, the project will **further accelerate green business transformation** thus ensuring their sustainability and maintain stability of job markets. The project will integrate consistent **gender-perspective** in order to **maximize climate and development co-benefits**.

The project will primarily **mitigate the risks of climate, energy and security crisis for the vulnerable citizens** and prioritize integration of energy and human security aspects into Serbia green transformation and decarbonization efforts. Serbia needs **fast track solutions to secure energy availability**, especially for example in the **rural and inaccessible areas**, and **energy diversification**.

Energy poverty can only be tackled by a combination of measures, mainly in the social field and within the competence of authorities at national, regional or local levels. The project will contribute to formulation of measures for monitoring energy poverty and vulnerable consumers. This specifically include those who belong to the “energy poverty” category, then transition of workforces, particularly those in regions, sectors, local communities who are economically dependent on the intensive use of fossil fuels (**just transition approach**).

The project identifies three Outputs:

Country Output 1: Innovative business models that reduce import dependency, diversify electricity generation mix, reduce energy intensity of the economy or enable access to clean and affordable energy for vulnerable population, intended for individual households (prosumers), public and private business sector, identified and deployed, Global Output: 1.1 Driving investment in clean energy

UNDP will organize the Challenge Call as a transparent and solution-oriented type of competitive selection process for individual households (prosumers), as well as for public and private companies that are going to be most affected by increased climate ambition. UNDP, in direct cooperation with the Ministry of Mining and energy and the Ministry of Environmental Protection, will formulate the Challenge and related criteria for selection of potential recipients of co-financing assistance in the form of Performance-based Payment Agreements. Upon the selection of best rated candidates, UNDP will organize the acceleration support process that consists of guided mentorship support and technical assistance to the selected candidates. This will help candidates to prepare mature projects and investments that are ready to receive co-financing for implementation in the form of PBPAs.

The purpose of the Challenge call and related support is to encourage cooperation between Serbian and Japanese companies that apply the green business principles, as well as women-led businesses. The Innovation Challenge will drive new investments in clean energy by supporting innovative ideas that can contribute effectively to achieving the NDC’s target in reducing GHG emissions while also ensuring financial sustainability. These projects will represent positive examples that can be replicated or drive the change in other similar companies, especially MSMEs.

Country Output 2: Improvements of legal and policy system on just green transition identified, Global Output: 1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions towards just transition

Based on strategic plan for the just transition developed through JSB project, the project will prepare legal gap assessment, identify all necessary changes and amendments to the legislation of relevance. In cooperation with the ministries and based on conducted analyses, the project will develop Report with recommendations for establishment of a system of monitoring, reporting and updating the relevant documents on just green transition (including gender disaggregated data). This system will support relevant authorities, to improve data collection, exchange of information and prepare further policy improvements and concrete measures at national and local level, to accelerate just green transition in Serbia. For example, formulation of public calls for local self-governments to improve energy efficiency in public and residential buildings, may be one of the options that can further trigger just green transformation of energy sector.

Country Output 3: Strengthened national capacities for monitoring and reducing the energy poverty and vulnerable consumers, Global Output 1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways

The project will conduct research to obtain all relevant missing data such as: number of households falling under energy poverty, number and type of vulnerable consumers, existing national measures etc. The project will prepare legal gap assessments and cost analyses, identify all necessary changes and amendments to the legislation relevant for the energy poverty issues. In cooperation with the line ministries and based on conducted analyses, the project will produce Report for implementation of measures (gender sensitive) and establishing system of monitoring and reporting on energy poverty. Such system will be synergized with the above monitoring and reporting system under Output 2. Also, the project will assist the Ministry of Mining and Energy in conducting public calls for local self-governments to improve energy efficiency in public and residential buildings, as one of the options that can further trigger just green transformation of energy sector and preventing energy poverty.

Revised NDC is submitted in August 2022 to UNFCCC. The NDC revision implies that Serbia could reduce its GHG emissions by 33.3% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. The set of economy-wide measures included in the revised document refer to increased use of renewables in energy generation; gradual introduction of CO2 tax; increasing the use of renewables and energy efficiency in industry; waste sector; afforestation; sustainable transport, among others. It is expected that the increase in climate ambition will trigger green business transformation and green recovery. In fact, Serbia's revised NDC puts a particular emphasis on decarbonization of the energy production and consumption sector, including not only the public and residential sector but industries and businesses. One of the expected novelties under Serbia's NDC is the introduction of carbon pricing and GHG emissions trading, which will particularly affect the operations of the business sector (both, public and private companies).

The project activities that will contribute to formulation of future NDC targets are reported in the following table:

Country NDC sector	Country NDC target	Project activity contributing to this target	Alignment with LT-LEDS, as relevant
Energy generation (increased use of renewables)	6,942 ktCO ₂ eq (combined mitigation impact with action 2)	1.1. Implementation of Challenge Call to support Investments and innovative business models 1.2. Providing financial agreements for the selected projects and innovative business models 2.1. Preparing legal gap assessments for the just green transition issues 2.2. Preparing recommendations for establishing M&R system on just green transition 3.1. Conducting the research on energy poverty and vulnerable consumers 3.2. Preparing legal gap assessments and cost analyses for the energy poverty issues 3.3. Preparing recommendations for establishing M&R system on energy poverty	N/A
Selected industrial and power generation installations (gradual introduction of CO ₂ tax)	4,397 ktCO ₂ eq (combined mitigation impact with action 1)	2.1. Preparing legal gap assessments for the just green transition issues 3.2. Preparing legal gap assessments and cost analyses for the energy poverty issues	N/A
Industry (increasing use of renewables and energy efficiency)	715 kt CO ₂ eq	1.1. Implementation of Challenge Call to support Investments and innovative business models 1.2. Providing financial agreements for the selected projects and innovative business models	N/A
Agriculture and forest (through different measures)	1.31 Mt CO ₂ eq	1.1. Implementation of Challenge Call to support Investments and innovative business models 1.2. Providing financial agreements for the selected projects and innovative business models 2.1. Preparing legal gap assessments for the just green transition issues 2.2. Preparing recommendations for establishing M&R system on just green transition	N/A

		<p>3.1. Conducting the research on energy poverty and vulnerable consumers</p> <p>3.2. Preparing legal gap assessments and cost analyses for the energy poverty issues</p> <p>3.3 .Preparing recommendations for establishing M&R system on energy poverty</p>	
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II. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Ministry of Mining and Energy and Ministry of Environmental Protection will be the **Senior Beneficiary institutions**. These line ministries and UNDP will jointly facilitate involvement of other relevant national institutions and state agencies.

UNDP, as an implementing agency, is responsible for overall administration and delivery of the project, including management of the project budget in accordance with the project document, supervision of the work of engaged experts and expert teams and project monitoring and reporting to the Climate Promise team and control of budgetary spending and delivery of results in accordance with the project work plan. UNDP will provide both, senior supplier and executive role. The project assurance role will be provided by the UNDP Country Office specifically UNDP Programme Analyst. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor and UNDP Climate Promise CO Coordinator as needed.

The **Project Steering Committee** will provide overall guidance and will be responsible for making management decisions for the project. It will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation by assuring the quality of these processes and associated products, and by feeding in learned lessons into the project implementation for improved performance, accountability and learning. The Project Steering Committee will ensure that required resources are committed. It will also arbitrate on any conflicts within the project and negotiate solutions to any problems with external bodies. Based on the approved Annual Work Plan, the Project Steering Committee will review and approve the quarterly plans as well as any substantive deviations from the original plans. Members of the Project Steering Committee are: the Ministry of Mining and Energy, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and UNDP and they will meet at least twice during project implementation period.

UNDP will establish a **Project Implementation Unit (PIU)** comprising permanent staff including Project Manager (PM), Project Officer and Project Assistant. The PM will be responsible for overall project management. The PM will also closely coordinate project activities with relevant government institutions and hold regular consultations with other project stakeholders and partners, including UNDP's relevant projects. Project officer will be responsible for the coordination and implementation in line with approved work plan, consolidation of work plan and project papers, preparation of quarterly progress reports, reporting to the Project Steering Committee, and supervising the work of the project experts and other project staff. Under the direct supervision of the PM and Project Officer, the Project Assistant will be responsible for administrative and financial issues and will get support from the existing UNDP administration. The project team will submit the final narrative report within three months after the completion of project, and the final financial report within one year upon completion of project.

Partnerships

National partners

The **Ministry of Mining and Energy** will be lead national counterpart which will facilitate involvement of other relevant national institutions and state agencies related to energy topics, energy poverty and just transition issues, including **National Coalition for the Reduction of Energy Poverty**.

The **Ministry of Environmental Protection** as the lead institution which will facilitate involvement of other relevant national institutions and state agencies related to decarbonization actions in Serbia. Also, this Ministry will act as main Government institution for coordination of NDC implementation.

The project will engage with the **Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia (CoC)**, as well as **National Association for Local Economic Development (NALED)**. The project will cooperate with the **Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities of Serbia (SCTM)** to facilitate involvement of local self-governments.

Also, the project will engage with the **Unions of Power companies** as well as **Employers Union** concerning dialogues on Just Transition. **International organizations, NGO, local communities** will be also included in activities related to policy reforms in implementing the Just Transition principles.

Japanese Agencies (NGOs, Private Sector, JICA etc.)

The project will also seek to build upon the Japanese experiences in promoting cooperation between public and private sector in attaining carbon neutrality by mid-century. If available, experience of Japanese

companies could be utilised for defining and implementing low-carbon technology and sharing know-how to the Serbian counterparts. Additionally, the project will explore experience of Japanese local governments that can be promoted and/or replicated from multiple aspects of SDGs. The project approach to this will be twofold: perform desk review and prepare knowledge/know-how sharing materials; organize learning sessions with participation of relevant representatives of Japanese private and public sector.

UNDP has very close cooperation with **Embassy of Japan in Serbia** during JSB 2021 project, and already informed them about new project activities and goals. Through the exchange of information, the Embassy agreed with the basic principles of the new project and pointed out its importance for Serbia, which aims to enter the EU and transform to circular economy.

The project will continue cooperation with **Japanese Business Alliance in Serbia**, in order to facilitate know-how, technology exchanges and initiation of partnerships where possible, between Japanese and Serbian companies. Project will aim to introduce innovative technologies already applied by advanced companies, including those applied locally active international and Japanese companies. It will build upon the JSB 2021 project results, such as the established collaboration with Japanese Business Alliance in Serbia (JBAS) and the Japanese Embassy that resulted in mobilization of more than 30 businesses interested in Japanese business technologies, transfer of know-how based on Japanese KAIZEN methodology for business management. Moreover, the project mobilized concrete Japanese businesses and technologies (such as Toyo Tires, City of Pancevo cooperation with JICA funded project and Innovation Center of the Faculty of Mechanical engineering from Belgrade applying Japanese technology in hydrogen engine testing).

The project will seek partnerships with **Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)** where possible, especially to assist in identification and promotion of advanced technological solutions.

Partnership with UN Agencies (not joint programme)

The project will seek cooperation with other UN agencies, in particular UNIDO, UN Women, ILO and UNEP, in order to ensure synergy among their relevant activities in Serbia (e.g., UNIDO supporting the work of Cleaner Production Centre in Serbia and UNEP-led platform for innovative technologies to prevent pollution of the environment).

Visibility

UNDP will ensure that the generosity of the Government of Japan is fully and visibly acknowledged. This will include a press release, human interest stories, and photo stories. Japan's logo will be placed on supplies and other visibility materials to ensure that end beneficiaries are aware of the generous contribution of the Government of Japan. UNDP will use its social media platforms (Facebook and Twitter) to disseminate information on the impact of this partnership. The close engagement with the Embassy of Japan will be made including regular communication as well as a joint field visit where possible.

One public event will be organized in cooperation with relevant ministries, Embassy of Japan and JBAS during one of Japan's most well-known festivals, Tanabata, making tradition by symbolically hanging the papers with wishes for a just and green future in Serbia and globally on the branches of a bamboo tree.

III. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: Serbia adopts and implements climate change and environmentally friendly strategies that increase community resilience, decrease carbon footprint and boost the benefits of national investments
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Indicative Indicator 3.1.1: Number of prepared environmental reports that integrate gender (baseline: 4, target: 9) Indicative Indicator 3.1.2.: National monitoring, reporting and verification system established (baseline: No, target: Yes) Indicative Indicator 3.1.3: Number of sectoral climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, integrating gender, developed (baseline: 0, target: 5)
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 3.1: Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures designed and implemented, and climate ambition raised
SDGs to which the project will contribute: SDG1, SDG7, SDG9, SDG12, SDG13
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Support to collectively respond to the climate emergency and establish resilient development pathways for sustaining human security and green transformation

CORE INDICATORS ¹	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Pillar 1			Pillar 2	
		Value	Year	1.1 Driving investment in clean energy	1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions towards just transition	1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways	2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available in fragile settings and to marginalized groups	2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans
1.1 Tonnes of CO2 emissions avoided or reduced	National GHG Inventory	0	2022	X				
1.2 Megawatts of renewable or low-emission energy capacity installed, generated or rehabilitated	Reports of the supported teams	0	2022	X				
1.3 Number of beneficiaries with new access to green/sustainable energy (disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people)	Yearly Report of the Government	0	2022	X				

¹ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

CORE INDICATORS ¹	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Pillar 1			Pillar 2	
		Value	Year	1.1 Driving investment in clean energy	1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions towards just transition	1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways	2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available in fragile settings and to marginalized groups	2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans
2.0 Number of direct beneficiaries with increased resilience to climate change (i.e., more resilient physical and natural assets, diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income, new/improved climate information systems) (disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people)				X				
3.0 Number of green/sustainable jobs created (disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people)	Yearly Statistical Office Report	0	2022	X				
4.0 Number of people trained/educated/informed through technical transfers, dialogues, workshops, campaigns, and other efforts (disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people)	Training Reports	NA	2022	X				
5.0 Number of development or sectoral policies/plans/budgets that integrate NDC targets or net-zero goals								
Development plans or roadmaps	Yearly Report of the Government	0	2021		X	X	1	
Sectoral policies and plans	Yearly Report of the Government	1	2022		X	X		
6.0 Number of partnerships with Japanese organizations	Project Report	0	2022	X	X			
Private Sector								
JICA/University/technical experts								
Other								

IV. WORK PLAN

Period: 1 year

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	PLANNED BUDGET	
					Budget Description	Amount
Country Output 1 Innovative business models that reduce import dependency, diversify electricity generation mix, reduce energy intensity of the economy or enable access to clean and affordable energy for vulnerable population, intended for individual households (prosumers), public and private business sector, identified and deployed	Number of applications to the Challenge Call received Number of information sharing sessions organized Number of workshops organized	NA NA NA	20 at least 2 at least 5	1.1. Activity Result - Innovation Challenge Call to support investments and innovative business models that reduce import dependency, diversify electricity generation mix, reduce energy intensity of the economy or enable access to clean and affordable energy for vulnerable population, intended for individual households (prosumers), public and private business sector conducted - Preparation of Innovation Challenge Call (including elaboration of criteria, as well as gender sensitive evaluation criteria) - Lunching Innovation Challenge Call and organizing at least two information sharing sessions - Evaluation of the applications submitted to the Challenge Call completed and innovative solutions selected for further development in the acceleration process - Incubation/acceleration process conducted (mentorship, coaching workshops including KAIZEN management, identifying co-financing sources for selected teams), including integration of gender elements	Local Expertise, Contractual Services, Travel, Audio Visual & Print, and others	70,000
<i>Global Output:</i> 1.1 Driving investment in clean energy	Number of most innovative decarbonization/green transformation solutions deployed	NA	at least 5	1.2. Activity Result - Financial agreements for the implementation of the projects innovative business models that reduce import dependency, diversify electricity generation mix, reduce energy intensity of the economy or enable access to clean and affordable energy for vulnerable population, completed - Most mature projects ready for co-financing selected (paying attention to strengthened support provided to women-led business projects) - Low-Value Performance-based Payment Agreements issued (including due diligence process, defining outcomes and set of indicators which would trigger payments) - Monitoring of the implementation of selected projects	Performance-based Payment Agreements, Local Expertise, Contractual Services, Travel, Audio, Visual & Print, and others	500,000

	Number of public outreach events organized	NA	2	<p>1.3. Activity Result - Public outreach events to disseminate results and encourage replication of innovative solutions conducted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public outreach campaign conducted to disseminate results and encourage the replication of pilot projects (including the use of social media, TV, radio, articles in printed media and video coverage) - 2 events to present project results to specific target groups organized (public and private business sector) 	Local Experts, Contractual Services, Workshop, Conference, Communication, Audio Visual & Print, and others	44,000
<p>Country Output 2</p> <p>Improvements of legal and policy system on just green transition identified</p> <p>Global Output: 1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions towards just transition</p>	Legal gap assessments report developed	No	Yes	<p>2.1. Activity Result - Legal gap assessments to identify all necessary changes and amendments in the legislation relevant for the just green transition issues developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of laws and other legislation relevant for the just green transition that need to be improved - Preparation of Legal gap assessments report 	International Expertise, Local Expertise, Travel, Contractual Services, Audio, Visual & Print, and others	15,000
	Number of people (representatives of relevant stakeholders) engaged in dialogue on green transition	NA	Males: 50 Females: 50	2.2. Activity Result – Recommendations for establishing system of monitoring, reporting and updating the relevant documents (Action plan etc...) on just green transition, with gender disaggregated data, prepared	International Expertise, Local Expertise, Travel, Contractual Services, Audio, Visual & Print, Workshop, Conference, and others	85,000
	Number of dialogues	NA	at least 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing at least 3 stakeholder dialogues - Providing support to the Ministry of Mining and Energy in developing public call for local self-governments (LSGO) to improve energy efficiency in public and residential buildings, through awarding subsidies to citizens for implementation of EE measures 		
Number of developed public call for LGSO	0	at least 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting analyses of established monitoring and reporting system on just green transition from developed countries, including Japan - Preparation of Report with recommendations for establishment system of monitoring, reporting and updating the relevant documents on just green transition (including gender disaggregated data) 			
Report with recommendations prepared	No	Yes				
Country Output 3	Number of people interviewed	NA	Males: 100 Females: 100	<p>3.1. Activity Result - Research of energy poverty and vulnerable consumers conducted, and Report prepared</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct analyses of number of households falling under energy poverty and number and type of vulnerable consumers, existing national measures etc. 	International Expertise, Local Expertise, Travel, Contractual Services, Audio, Visual & Print, and others	20,000
	Strengthened national capacities for monitoring and					

reducing the energy poverty and vulnerable consumers Global Output: 1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways	Legal gap assessments report developed	No	Yes	3.2. Activity Result - Legal gap assessments and cost analyses to identify all necessary changes and amendments in the legislation relevant for the energy poverty issues developed - Identification of laws and other legislation relevant for the energy poverty issues that need to be improved - Preparation of Legal gap assessments report	International Expertise, Local Expertise, Travel, Contractual Services, Audio, Visual & Print, and others	15,000
	Number of people engaged in dialogue on energy poverty	NA	Males: 50 Females: 50	3.3. Activity Result - Report with recommendations for implementation of measures (gender sensitive), with examples of good practice relevant for reducing energy poverty, and for establishing system of monitoring and reporting on energy poverty developed - Organizing at least 3 stakeholder dialogues - Providing support to the Ministry of Mining and Energy in conducting public calls for local self-governments to improve energy efficiency in public and residential buildings, as mechanism for preventing energy poverty and to monitor the implementation of the Ministry's program at the LSGO level. - Collecting examples of good practice from developed countries, including Japan - Conducting analyses of established monitoring and reporting system on energy poverty from developed countries, including Japan - Preparation of Report with recommendations for establishment of energy poverty reporting system	International Expertise, Local Expertise, Travel, Contractual Services, Audio, Visual & Print, Workshop, Conference, and others	124,103
	Number of LSGO applications for improvement energy efficiency in public and residential buildings, evaluated	NA	at least 30			
Report with recommendations prepared	No	Yes				
SUBTOTAL						873,103
DPC				General Operating Expenses including procurement of goods and services processes, finance transactions; travel management Personnel Cost - Programme Analyst (NOA), 50% engagement - Programme Finance Associate (GS7), 50% engagement		43,655
					GMS	73,341
					UN Levy	9,901
TOTAL						1,000,000